

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1888

NUMBER 7

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS J. JARVIS,  
Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.  
H. C. MACDONELL,  
Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 130 Riacho  
Ouvridor, 1st floor.  
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,  
Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa  
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNTON RICKETTS,  
Consul General.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Pavão da Vigia. Divine  
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 1st and 3rd  
Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. Holy Communion  
on the 1st Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the  
Great Festivals at nine, in the morning. Daily Baptism  
every Sunday after the morning Service.  
N.B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.  
C. N. TANNER, M. A., Chaplain.  
157 Rua das Laranjeiras.  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunziker.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra  
English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at  
11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.  
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching  
7:30 p.m. on Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays.  
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua Senador Costa, 7.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa do Barão  
Services in Portuguese at 10 a.m. and 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.  
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Candeia, No. 122.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m.  
and 7 o'clock p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock  
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m.  
E. H. SOPER, Minister. W. B. BACRY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua de Santos Rodrigues N. 6.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua  
de S. Jacquin. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock  
a.m., and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock  
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.  
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscribers  
are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed  
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train  
leaves Rio at 5 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:25, Entre  
Rios 9:30 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 11:25 p.m. São Paulo train  
leaves Rio at 6 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 8:15 a.m., and Cachoeira,  
where passengers for São Paulo must change, at 12:15. From  
Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a.m., arriving at Barra Nova  
da Cachoeira at 12:45. From Barra Nova da Cachoeira, train leaves  
at 1:05. Entre Rios train leaves at 1:15. São Paulo train leaves at  
1:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.  
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Barra  
do Piraí 9:25, Entre Rios 11:25 and Marinho Pico (terminus)  
at 6:58 p.m. São Paulo branch leaves Barra do Piraí at 11:30 and arrives  
at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Nova da Cachoeira, train leaves  
at 6:30 p.m., and arrives at Barra Nova at 8:05. From Barra  
Nova, train leaves Marinho Pico at 5:00 a.m., Cachoeira 5:30  
and Barra Nova 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p.m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 7:15 and  
5:20 p.m. First goes to Barra Nova arriving at 8:30 p.m. Second  
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and  
third to Barra arriving at 7:30. From Barra Nova, train leaves Barra  
do Piraí at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra Nova at 7:15 and Rio at 7:30 p.m.  
leave Barra do Piraí at 4 and 5:30 a.m., arriving in Rio at 6:15 a.m. and  
1:15 p.m. and leave Barra do Piraí at 5:10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:50.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,  
arriving at Barra do Piraí at 12:30 and Barra Nova at 5 a.m. From  
Barra Nova, train leaves Barra Nova at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,  
arriving at Barra do Piraí at 1:15 and Rio at 5:10 a.m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25  
p.m., arriving at S. Paulo at 6:20 p.m. From Barra Nova, train leaves  
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m., and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m.  
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)  
7:10 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Return train leaves  
from Cantagallo 12:02. Return train leaves  
Cantagallo 12:02 and Nova Friburgo 12:27 a.m., arriving at  
Niterói 3:10 p.m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion  
train leaves Niterói at 3:15 p.m., and 10 a.m. and 2 a.m.  
on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat  
runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
CORCOVADO R.—Train leaves the Salim at 6:00 a.m.  
Vello, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m., and at 2, 4  
and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m.  
and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on week-days.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS.—Leaves Rio at 7 a.m. Sundays  
and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m.  
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed  
train: upbound 6:30 a.m.; downbound from Petrópolis 4:25  
p.m., week days only.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos O-  
uvidores, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passaio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do An-  
vidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, em: Rua da  
Constituição.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12  
Rua Laiz de Camões.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua  
do Senador Vergueiro; Office: 87, Rua do Hospício, from  
12 to 3 p.m.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D., Min. Surgeon and Physician.  
Office: Rua 1.ª de Março, No. 95, from 11 to 1 p.m., and  
4 to 5:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Manoel, N. 15,  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTIALLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and clauses, a summary of the daily police reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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154 Nassau Street, New York.

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Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co.,

850 Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1888.

It is to be feared that some of our Brazilian colleagues are just a little inconsiderate in their discussion of the question whether, or not, Brazil shall be represented at the Paris exposition next year. In our opinion the actual government could not have made any other decision than that of declining to be represented. The facts are these. The French republic is promoting a great international exposition for 1889, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. As every one knows, this event was the opening scene in a great revolution in which the Bourbon King of France lost his throne and his life, and during and since which the Bourbon family has lost wealth and position to a very great extent. At the present moment the principal members of that family are exiles and the throne of France, which they are taught to look upon as their birthright, is withheld from them. Still further, the existing government of France is something diametrically antagonistic to every principle held by a Bourbon. Now, as the Princess Imperial—who is to-day Regent of Brazil—is married to a younger member of the cadet branch of the Bourbon house, a cousin of whom is at this moment the claimant of the throne of France, which was lost in the revolutions initiated in 1789 and generally typified by the taking of the Bastille—in view of all this, how can Brazil take part in such a commemorative anniversary? It may be argued that the Brazilian people have nothing to do with the French revolution, nor with the pretensions of the Bourbon family. We are in entire sympathy with the rejoinder, but as Brazil has a monarchical form of government, in which the personalities and privileges of the reigning family are paramount to any and all considerations affecting the people, we are compelled to consider that view of the question first. The people of Brazil may very properly wish to be represented at Paris next year, and there is really no obstacle to their going in their private capacity; but were they to go, it would be looked upon as an indication of disloyalty to the imperial family. The government, however, can not take any part in the exposition without glorifying an act which overthrew and deposed the Bourbon family in France, a member of which is now husband of the future Empress of Brazil. It is a complication which calls for sympathy, and is one of the inconveniences of a monarchy, but it is a burden which the Brazilian people must bear with all the satisfaction and grace they can muster. If

they are to be complimented for having the only monarchy on the western continent, then perhaps we may now commiserate them on having a great family complication to which they must give loyal adherence, even if it does deprive them of a Brazilian display at Paris in 1889.

We are at a loss to divine why the local press continues to ignore the financial ability of the minister of finance as shown by the advance in rates of exchange. With a short coffee crop and no proportionate decrease in the demand for sterling remittances, one would have expected a weak market and rates current much below the quotations we have been seeing. That the market has been sustained, and at times advanced, is diversely attributed to the northern crops, to the scarcity of money, and to manipulation—but never to the minister. The northern ports have undoubtedly called upon Rio for considerable sums of money, the dislocation of which might have been avoided by a banking system, for revenue receipts at these ports have been very considerable, and there should have been no absolute necessity for depleting Rio to send funds north, and at one and the same time withdraw from the north funds to be sent to Rio. That some such "country dance" has occurred seems proven by the receipts at the Bahia and Pernambuco custom houses, where in January they were 1,074,000\$ and 1,024,000\$, in round numbers, respectively. The scarcity of money here has doubtless been a feature, also, for some importers have taken more exchange than they required, and, unable to pay for their takings, have sought to re-pass their overplus, which created a supply of bills that could not enter into any speculative contemplation of the market. That exchange has been and is being manipulated seems tolerably clear. The northern ports and speculative takers may have assisted to advance rates, but neither of these would have sufficed, had not manipulation in some form assisted in the business. Certainly no one can claim that the material condition of Brazil has improved to such an extent that 18000 in Brazilian currency has *per se* increased in value about 12 per cent. in the past twelve months? Supply and demand, it will be objected, have had to do with the advance. But surely it seems clear that increased sugar production in Bahia and Pernambuco cannot equalize the enormous reduction of coffee exports from Rio and Santos, and the gold value of Brazilian exports must have shown a great falling off during the twelve months. We say gold values, for the official values of coffee have been almost constantly above the selling prices in foreign markets, and are therefore unreliable as any exponent of the balance of payments between the empire and its customers. Manipulation has therefore assuredly been availed of to float the Treasury over a dangerous spot, and the manipulators should be presented by a grateful commerce with much larger golden obelisks than that recently presented to Senator Antonio Prado in recognition of his somewhat tardy appreciation of the slavery question. It would appear therefore that to the minister of finance and his assistants belongs the glory of having advanced rates of exchange some 12 per cent., or say 2 3/4 d per milreis, during the twelve months, and praise should therefore be bestowed where it is due. If with short coffee crops and no improvement in the financial position, rates of exchange have improved, analogy would appear to suggest that with large coffee crops, and an improved condition of the Treasury, rates would decline. And if manipulation is persisted in, perhaps they may. The Treasury can have had no reduction on its resources for foreign remittances, and

short coffee crops must have sharply affected the revenue from the D. Pedro II railway, while increasing the charge of interest guarantees on lines in the coffee zone. Remittances and payments must have shown some increase, while the advance in exchange will only offset these increases to the extent that "differences in exchange" are affected, and there remains therefore the hypothesis that 1888 is to supply the funds to liquidate some of the gigantic "kiting" operations produced in 1887. It appears to us finally that now is the time to subscribe for an obelisk to be presented to Sr. Belisario; if the subscription be delayed until the publication of the "relatorios", the chances are that it will become unreasonable, or even unsuitable.

The murderous affray which took place in the streets of this city on Sunday, the 26th, again raises the question of how much security for life and property the law and authorities are really giving us. In bargaining for a dagger two soldiers took occasion to pick a quarrel with a shopkeeper, stabbed him with his own knife, rifled his cash drawer, and then "ran a-muck" in the crowded streets, killing one inoffensive negro standing in a doorway, wounding three others, and driving a knife into a poor tramway mule which happened in their road. There seems to have been no policemen around, and no one did anything to stop the two cutthroats, except to run after them and shout for help. The two savages ran direct to their quarters in the Campo de Sant'Anna barracks, where they were placed under arrest, one having a razor in his possession as well as a knife. We do not know what will be done with these two assassins, nor do we care to speculate on it. The very worst will be to send them to Fernando de Noronha for life, where they will live better than the most of their class are living elsewhere. They will be allowed to have female companions, to cultivate a bit of ground, run a *venda*, traffic, speculate, and acquire property. So far as their daily experiences go, they will be better off on Fernando de Noronha than in the regular army. It must be apparent, therefore, that the consequences of such crimes as this possess no great terror for criminals like these two cutthroats. In view of the almost daily occurrence of such assaults in this city—not so ferocious, perhaps, but quite as dangerous to life—it becomes a matter of grave importance what quiet people are to do. There is no use in talking about police protection, for the bloody work is done before the police appear. It is perfectly well known that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of desperate characters in this city who go about armed with knives and razors, and who are ready to assault and kill on the slightest provocation. The ranks of the regular troops are full of murderers and other criminals, the practice being to give a sentenced criminal the choice of going into the army. We are thus threatened by professional cutthroats who inhabit the city, and sentenced criminals who are stationed here and there to protect us. Burglaries are of nightly occurrence, and sneak thieving goes on throughout the day. If now one were to use a revolver on one of these thieves or assassins, the authorities would be down on him with all the force and terror of the law; but when a complaint is lodged at police headquarters against certain well known *capoeiras*, justice at once becomes blind and fails to see her way. It is notorious that some of the most desperate and dangerous characters in Rio de Janeiro are securely protected by people of influence and official position, and that their arrest for assault or disturbing the peace never results in anything like punishment. Now, what are the law-abiding

people of this city going to do? Are they content to have these scenes of savagery go on? Are they willing to risk their lives every time they go through the street? Are they satisfied with the certainty that a quarrel with certain well known characters will lead to an assault by hired ruffians? And are they willing to leave the protection of their families and property in the hands of men who never protect anything? This city is enjoying a reputation for disorder and insecurity which is far from enviable, and we are compelled to say that the worst said is fully deserved. At the rate that crime has been increasing under the existing police administration we shall soon be back in the days when professional assassins were hired to remove an enemy for five mil réis and when *capoeiras* running a-muck was a common scene. In other cities such a state of affairs has led to the organization of vigilance committees among the citizens, and to the summary hanging of the most prominent desperadoes as fast as caught. The revolver may and perhaps must be used for personal safety, but this exposes the person using it to greater danger from the police authorities than the *capoeira* himself ever experiences. Had those two soldiers been shot down in the street, no one could have denied that they did not meet their just deserts, but it would have been a very unlucky day for the men who shot them. But, for all that, the question must be answered: What are we to do? Must honest men fight, or clear out and leave the capital of Brazil to the hordes of thieves, ruffians and assassins which infest it?

The indignation aroused among the people by the crime above mentioned, and the indignant protests called forth subsequently by the arrest and imprisonment by the police of a naval officer who was found creating a disturbance in Rua do Hospício, ought to convince our Brazilian friends that some permanent and trustworthy method ought to be devised for supervising police action in the city and disposing of all such arrests by summary judicial action. Such an authority can not safely be left with the superior police officials, for the tendency among such is naturally to protect themselves, even when in the wrong. The police corps is simply an arm of the executive power, and its purpose is to maintain order, make arrests and protect life and property. A policeman, however, should never be permitted to act as judge on the legality of his own conduct, but should be held responsible before the courts for all abuses of authority and breaches of the peace. Instead, therefore, of leaving the investigation of crimes, and to some extent the punishment of trivial offences, to the police authorities, there ought to be a special court, with summary powers, for all such cases. Had a proper police court been in session, the naval officer who was arrested on the 27th would not have spent the night in jail, and any bad treatment received would have at once been brought to the attention of the justice. There would then have been no occasion for all this absurd outcry against the indignity offered to an officer—as though an officer should not be arrested like a civilian—and no occasion for a secret meeting of naval officers to deliberate on the emergency. It is quite time that Brazilians should divest themselves of all these absurd notions about privileged classes. Before the law, one man should be accounted just as good as another. If any favors are to be shown, they should be to those whose money supports the government and pays for the living of those who wear uniforms, or perform clerical work in the public departments. The civilians are not only in the majority in every country, but it is upon their

labor, intelligence and enterprise that the whole fabric of government rests. It is manifestly unjust, therefore, that their employment, the men paid and supported to perform their police service, should assume privileges denied to them, and claim exceptional treatment, as of a higher caste, than the very men who are supporting them. In our opinion, the prompt hearing of all complaints for breaches of the peace, and a proper subordination of the police to judicial inquiry, would go far to break down these assumed privileges, and would do much to repress lawlessness. The prompt punishment of criminals will insure a more certain panishment, and ought also to break down the shameful protection now accorded to disorderly characters. The natural result of this see-saw policy of permitting police assaults to go unpunished, and then, when serious opposition is encountered, of abandoning and discrediting the force, is now bearing its legitimate fruit. For the last three days the streets of this city have been the scene of bloody conflicts between sailors and police, and between their partisans among the populace. An unusual number of sailors appeared on shore on Friday last who at once proceeded to resent the indignity offered their class. The police stations were attacked and many severe wounds were received on both sides. We are informed—incorrectly, we hope—that naval officers in citizen's dress were seen instigating these attacks. Instead of ordering every officer and sailor to his quarters, as should have been done—the police were withdrawn from the streets and police service has been performed by the troops of the line. A part of the time there has been no police service whatever, and it is simply miraculous that life and property have not suffered more from the lawless elements of the population. The danger, however, is not yet over. Every night the streets are filled with mischievous-looking groups and constant attacks are made on the police stations, which are guarded by regulars. It is possible at any moment for a riot to break out, and it is difficult to foretell what will occur when the police, demoralized and discredited, resume their customary duties.

#### A DANGEROUS SCHEME.

The *New York Herald* of January 20th contains the following telegraphic dispatch from Kansas City, Missouri, dated January 19th, in regard to a scheme for colonizing African laborers in South and Central America:

A movement affecting many States and hundreds of thousands of people has been inaugurated in this city and now assumes definite shape. What the political consequences will be no one can tell. The headquarters of the new movement are in Topeka, Kan. The work to be done will be in the Southern States.

Several well known colored men of means met three years ago to consult as to the best method of relieving their people from the conditions that prevail in the extreme Southern States, especially in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. After carefully studying the plan of government of the various countries open to them they arrived at the conclusion that South America was the land that would give them shelter and a home, while a few of the investigators were inclined to look with favor upon the Central American States.

These men, all with some wealth and some of them counting with six figures, sent out educated agents, whose reports are now coming in. The Guianas, Brazil and the Argentine Confederation were examined as to climate, lands, laws and privileges. The same work was done in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. While agents were out their principals quietly effected a secret organization, whose head is in Topeka, for the purpose of agitating the matter by means of trustworthy agents throughout the Southern States. The men thus organizing represent nearly \$2,000,000 of their own money and property, a large portion of which they will devote to this work.

This new move began to assume definite shape, and before the end of 1888 is reached an exodus

from the Southern States will have commenced that will carry off more than a million of laborers from the cotton, sugar and rice fields, where they are now at work, while the tobacco fields will yield their full quota.

There will be two colonies or outfitting points established in Honduras and Costa Rica, but the main efforts of this new organization will be directed to moving the colored people to South America. There will be settlements established in the Guiana highlands directly north of the Equator and in the Brazilian highlands, on the southern tributaries of the Amazon, to which will be directed those people coming from Florida and Southern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Further south immigration depots will be established in the Argentine Confederation for people from Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Northern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

At a meeting held last night reports were given by the agent who visited these countries. It was learned that important concessions would be made by the Brazilian and Argentine governments in the way of land and immunity from taxation. Aid in transportation is promised which will place this new haven within the reach of all who can secure money enough to carry them through the first season. Their rights and privileges as citizens are guaranteed, and owing to the mixed blood already existing in some of those countries their color will not render them from political and social preferment.

It was determined last night to continue the work of organization. Trusty agents are to be sent into all the sections where negro labor is so necessary. It is believed that by next fall all will be ready to set the stream in motion, and the attempt will be made to secure all the reliable and trustworthy negroes in the South, leaving only the worthless, lazy class, which is not wanted and which will be carefully weeded out.

Early in the summer a committee of twenty men will go to South America to complete the arrangements, secure the lands and concessions and prepare for the work that follows. They are paying their own expenses, asking no favors of any one, and will all the others to follow. From the reports now received they believe they will be granted free transportation from the United States for all worthy colored people who desire to go.

It is the design of this committee to settle climatologically all who go to their new homes. Those accustomed to the sugar and cotton fields will be distributed throughout the Guianas and Brazil. Those accustomed to mixed farming and cattle will be provided for further south, on the highlands and pampas, where they will be distributed so as to cluster around a common home station or colony.

We do not know the immediate causes of this proposed exodus of negro laborers from the United States, nor can we verify the above report at this distance. There was a migration of these people from the South to Kansas some years ago, and much suffering resulted. Perhaps the same causes and influences are still at work—the dissatisfaction of these poor people with their present condition, their hopes of bettering that condition by a change of residence, and, perhaps, the inducements held out by unscrupulous men. We shall not undertake to discuss the questions which have arisen from time to time as to their social, civil and political rights, for these may best be left to the consideration of those personally interested; but in regard to the proposed migration to South American countries there are some considerations which we are in a position to offer, and which may be the means of averting a serious calamity.

In the first place we have no information of the reputed agents of this Topeka organization, nor of any inducements held out to them by the Brazilian and Argentine governments. If these agents visited Brazil they succeeded wonderfully well in keeping themselves and their purpose well out of sight, and if any inducements have been offered they have been verbal and through secret channels. The promise of lands and transportation belongs to the minister of agriculture, and his official acts are always published. Assuming, however, that the negotiations spoken of have occurred, and that these agents have made all the specified preliminary arrangements, what are the inducements offered and what are the results to be apprehended?

In our opinion, which is based upon a knowledge and experience derived from

several years residence in this country, no colony of American negroes will ever be prosperous and contented in South America, especially in Brazil. The language, laws, customs and institutions of all these countries, except British Guiana, are foreign to them, and are widely different from anything to which they have been accustomed. It is our candid opinion that there is not one single country in South America where they will be treated as well as in the United States, even after admitting the justice of every complaint which they may advance to vindicate this projected exodus.

If they come to Brazil, the result will be as follows. They will find the coast districts unhealthy and all the good lands taken up by large proprietors. The Amazon valley comprises great areas of flood-plains which are extremely unhealthy and are very unsuitable for agricultural purposes. If they go to the high lands of the southern tributaries of that river, they will be as completely severed from civilization and the world's markets as though they were in the very centre of Africa. There is no regular overland communication with the seaports of the Atlantic coast, and communication by way of the Tapajós and Xingú is long, broken by rapids, and is not yet opened by navigation lines. The country is not settled, except by wild Indians, some of whom are known as cannibals. Cotton can not be produced in Brazil as cheaply as in the United States, even near the coast; its production in the interior, therefore, is absolutely out of the question. Tobacco and sugar, also, could not be produced there to compete with the coast districts. In fact, there is not one single agricultural product that they can expect to cultivate profitably under present conditions. Without railways, steamship lines and markets, and without government protection against Indians and lawless characters, the chances of their making even a bare living are very slight. They can not expect help from Brazil, for the country is poor and already overburdened with beggars and parasites, and they should not expect help from the United States whose protection they propose to discard. With such a future before them, the chances are that they will starve, or be degraded to the level of the savages about them.

Then, too, there are the social advantages which they enjoy in the United States—all of which must be left behind. Their children will find no public schools awaiting them, nor will the government make any haste to supply the deficiency. They will have no churches, nor church societies, beyond what they can create in a rude manner by themselves. And their intercourse with people, who are educated, enterprising and progressive, will be reduced to a mere recollection. We do not underrate the character and good qualities of the negro when we say that to deprive him of all these will be to turn his steps backward and downward. He needs the stimulus of a vigorous civilization about him, the encouragement of progressive ideas, to keep him going. Remove all these, and his intellectual and material development will be checked in an instant.

It needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell what this projected exodus will lead to. Disappointment, loss, suffering, helpless beggary, degradation and death. If the American colony at Santarem, on the Amazon, could not maintain itself, what can the less energetic negro expect? Every one of the American colonies in this country has failed and disappeared, except that of Santa Barbara, and it is certain that no negro colony can do better. And however just his complaints against the people among whom he is now living, we can assure him that he is now enjoying more privileges,

rights, comforts and advantages there than he can ever gain here. He may find less prejudice against his color here in Brazil, more opportunities for association and amalgamation, but to gain these he must make infinite sacrifice and suffer infinite loss.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is now definitely announced that the last slaves in the municipality of Santos have been liberated.

—An enthusiastic reception was given in Santos in the suspended aldermen of S. Vicente on the 26th ult.

—Our São Paulo exchanges say that an experiment in carp raising at Santa Barbara has proved a success.

—There were 112 deaths in Santos during the month of January, of which 69 were children under ten years of age.

—The São Paulo *Diário Mercantil* printed a presentation copy on silk for Senator Antonio Prado on the 25th ult.

—The *Carreio Paulistano* contained a brilliant tribute to its chief editor and proprietor on his recent birthday anniversary.

—The January receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 908,461\$487, and of the Ceará custom house to 159,366\$063.

—The municipal councils of S. Francisco de Assis and Doreas, Rio Grande do Sul, have adopted petitions for a *plebiscite*. In Jagnaro the question has been under discussion.

—A public meeting was held in Campinas on the 26th ult. in favor of the municipal councils adopting the S. Borja resolution. Some 2,000 people were in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm reigned.

—The aldermanic petitioners of S. Vicente and Itatiba, S. Paulo, have been suspended and a criminal prosecution ordered. It is generally believed that Brazil possesses a constitutional government.

—The suspension of the four S. Simão aldermen for petitioning for a constituent assembly, has led to the formation of a republican club in that place which has at once organized a school for primary and secondary instruction.

—Goyaz seems to be rich in colmels. On the 22nd ult. four were allowed to resign their positions as vice-presidents of the province and three others of the same military rank were appointed to fill the vacancies, as far as they would go.

—The good people of Santos are complaining at the way the police are "going through" their pockets—searching for concealed arms, we presume. Not only are suspicious characters searched, but well-known, law-abiding citizens as well.

—A local paper says that the president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul has repeatedly asked the minister of finance to change the whole staff of the Urugayana custom house. It would almost appear that the leak had been discovered.

—Three slave-catchers went to Mogyimirim, São Paulo, on the 22nd ult. in search of fugitive slaves, and the good people of the place gave them a brilliant ovation. They were escorted through the streets with horns, kerosene cans and all the necessary accompaniments.

—A bill was introduced into the S. Paulo provincial assembly by Dr. Martinho Prado Jr. on the 27th ult. imposing a tax of 400\$ on every slave held in the province. The project was signed by Martinho Prado Jr., Campos Salles, Bernardino and Pinheiro de Moraes.

—On the 22nd ult. a local colleague says the Minas Geraes immigration association contracted with Angelo Florita for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants. On the afternoon of the same day the corner stone of the immigrants' quarters appears to have been laid at Jaiz de Fóra.

—The export of chestnuts from Pará in 1887 amounted to 4,419,445 hectolitres, of which 1,257,296 came from Amazonas. Their official value was 611,210\$200, and the provincial taxes paid on them were 12,124\$193 for hauling (2%), and 30,060\$500 for export duties (5%).

—The export of cacao from Pará last year amounted to 4,252,765 kilos, of which 412,712 came from the province of Amazonas. This is over twice the export of 1886. The official value of the year's export was 2,250,927\$300, on which the 5% provincial export duty produced 112,546\$365.

—The most noteworthy present made to Senator Antonio Prado on his recent birthday (25th ult.) was an "obelisk" of gold, six inches in height and weighing about 4½ pounds. The gold is 22 fine and is elaborately engraved with inscriptions relating to Senator Prado's career and achievements.

—The January receipts of the Paranaguá custom house amounted to 29,356\$479.

—The January receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 1,074,296\$317.

—The January receipts of the Uruguayan custom house amounted to 36,233\$417, of which 30,869\$567 were from imports.

—The January receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul custom houses were 537,771\$030, against 577,779\$585 in the same month of last year.

—A bill was introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 31st inst. authorizing an appropriation of 200,000\$ for a provincial exhibit at the Bastille centennial exposition in Paris next year.

—Tobacco planting is attracting the attention of the farmers of the province of Rio de Janeiro, and a factory has been established at a place called Camilho, somewhere near Campos. The tobacco is said to be of satisfactory quality.

—According to an Argentine paper of Concordia, the Argentines of the Missões district have been emigrating to Brazilian territory where they have found better opportunities for industry and greater liberty for action. The statement is certainly a very surprising one.

—(1) *Paiz* of the 4th inst. states that the police sub-delegate at the late colony of Santa Isabel, province of Espírito Santo, had prohibited the Germans resident there to meet in a private residence for Protestant religious services. The matter had been carried to the attention of the president of the province.

—While the São Paulo planters are liberating their slaves spontaneously and without remuneration, the granjeiros of Petrópolis, who live largely upon the public treasury, are circulating subscription papers to raise money to pay themselves for doing a similar thing. Petrópolis might certainly be free from slavery, but why should money be required any more than in São Paulo?

—A motion to censure the president of S. Paulo offered by a provincial deputy in the local legislature was opposed by the conservatives, and could not be voted, as these latter left the Chamber and the objection in the president was the suspension of the municipal councillors who have asked for a convention to amend the constitution.

—In a speech before the São Paulo provincial assembly on the 29th ult., Senhor Antonio Prado declared unhesitatingly that the municipal councils have a perfect right to petition for a revision of the constitution and that the president of the province has no legal right to suspend them for so doing. The government therefore loses the senator's support on this, as well as on the emancipation question.

—The emancipation fever has at last struck Guaratinguetá, São Paulo, the home of the president of that province. The abolitionists are watching this official with no slight curiosity. As the representative of a reactionary cabinet, he can not very well join his neighbors by unconditionally liberating his slaves, and as a Paulista he can not very well do anything else. Perhaps his dilemma is the occasion of the recent rumor that he is about to resign.

—A Pindamonhangaba correspondent of the *Jornal* says that of the 2,624 slaves registered in that municipality, only about 400 now remain, and those because of a want of legal authority to liberate them. Up to the present the liberated slaves are remaining on the plantations at work, and no disturbance has arisen. Ex Deputy Moreira de Barros, whose conversion to abolition was so sudden and unexpected, has his plantation fully provided with Italian laborers, who suit him better than the slaves. Hence the milk in the cream!

—The municipality of Mogimirim, São Paulo, has recently liberated all its slaves. The atrocious murder in the neighboring municipality of Penha do Rio Peixe seems to have driven every last vestige of slavery out of that municipality. In Penha all the slaves have abandoned the plantations and there are indications that no freedom will ever go back to work for the ex-slaves, and that no odious will be permitted to go and remain there. The abolitionists of São Paulo will not let the murder go unavenged, even if the authorities do.

—The receipts at the Santos custom house for the three last years were:

	1885	1886	1887
Importation...	3,917,786.06	5,415,000.355	6,133,000.370
Post duties...	35,661.950	75,461.252	77,069.500
Exportation...	3,100,330.677	3,111,160.028	4,660,601.875
All other...	77,137.822	438,575.000	718,000.000
	7,031,915.505	9,010,696.585	11,527,575.844

In 1883 the receipts were 6,815,532\$330 and in 1884 6,986,885\$625. This shows a most satisfactory result as to the revenue, which may not however mean a corresponding advance in the actual position of the Santos market.

—The reporters of journals published in the city of São Paulo are likely to prevent the ends of justice in publishing the names of the murderers of the police delegate at Penha do Rio de Peixe, for these gentlemen will have had ample time to pack their restaurants and move to healthier climes before the warrants are out. The proposition in the São Paulo provincial assembly investigated the matter, and a defender of the president distinctly threw the charge of divulging the names of those whose arrest had been required by the chief of police "in secret of justice," upon two enterprising reporters. Thus arises the probability that only the more insignificant of the criminals are likely to suffer any inconvenience.

—The people of Limeira, São Paulo, liberated all their slaves on the 26th ult. An effort had been made to declare the liberation of the municipality on the preceding day, but one of the most important liberals of the place declined to figure as a subsequent date.

—The exports from Pará during the past year amounted to 10,990,573½ kilos. of rubber (of which 4,023,799 kilos. were from the province of Amazonas) whose official value amounted to 15,702,591\$400. The provincial duties collected amounted to 1,256,207\$406 for landing (8½%) which appears to be a kind of local import tax, and 785,129\$570 on exports (5½%).

## RAILROAD NOTES

—A Campos, Rio de Janeiro, journal states that it is expected the Macabé branch of the Cantagallo, now Leopoldina, railway will be inaugurated for traffic in June.

—The locomotive of the Mogiana line passed over the Jaguará bridge into the province of Minas for the first time on the 27th ult. The bridge is about 500 metres long.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo railway [Santos to Jundiahy] during the half year ending 31st December last were 2,793,941\$190, and expenditures 1,209,044\$270, leaving a surplus of 1,584,896\$920.

—The recent modification of tariffs on the S. Paulo railway is estimated by the local press to save from 500,000\$ to 600,000\$ per annum to the customers of the road. Mr. Speers has been pushing the poor Paulista planters to a perilous position.

—The União Valenciana railway's balance sheet on December 31st shows a paid up capital of 1,084,173\$603, reserve fund 38,815\$749, and a balance, after providing for interest charges on loans, of 1,665\$199. The cost of the line, stations and rolling stock is 1,678,640\$856. There is a debt of 600,000\$, apparently in debentures.

—The Rezenle and Arêas, province of Rio de Janeiro, railway which had been taken over by Mr. Albert Cortez, has been reorganized and will be extended to a place in S. Paulo called Rodão, 22 kilometres beyond the present terminus. The capital of the company is 300,000\$ to be increased by the amount necessary to build the extension.

—In reply to a question from the government engineer in Europe, the minister of agriculture on the 24th ult., states that fire insurance can not be included in traffic expenses of railways, but that the funds necessary to reconstruct or replace damages caused by fire may be. In other words, the government is insuring the companies against fire risks.

—A commission appointed to examine the machinery of the Bahia "inclined plane," reports that the machinery requires extensive repairs, the boiler is in a bad condition and should be substituted, and that the chains, or cables, are very much worn. Without the repairs and renewals recommended, the "lift" can not continue in use without great risk to the passengers.

—A bill has been introduced into the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing a guarantee of 5% on an extension of the Sorocabana railway from Tatuhy to the Rio Paranaíba, passing through Itapetininga. Would it not be well for the province to first arrange for the payment of its 2% guarantee on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line, which is now paid from the Imperial treasury?

—On the 23rd ult., the minister of agriculture addressed a dispatch to the Brazilian minister in London relative to the so-called "floating" capital of the Recife and S. Francisco railway from which it appears: 1st.—That accounts relating to material required for the repairs of the road, involving interest on the respective sums, cannot be opened without previous authorization by the government; but such interest cannot be contemplated as ordinary traffic expenses; 2d.—For this authority above referred to a list of the material considered necessary for the repairs of the line for the period of one year, accompanied by a report from the fiscal engineer, should be presented; 3d.—Drawn up in this form, the amount of the said account will be debited working expenses in proportion as the material in store is used; and 4th.—In the monthly settlements of the railway, the various agents will have in regard this account, withdrawing from it the proportions charged to working expenses, and the balances liquidated, so that the expenses and the interest thereon may be gradually diminished.

—From the balance sheet of the Oeste de Minas railway dated on 31st December last may be extracted the following items from the assets:

Trunk line.....	2,281,508\$000
Extension to date.....	4,376,170.442
Responsibility on the trunk line.....	1,371,584.000
do extension.....	1,051.002
Add on the other side:	
Capital, paid up.....	2,130,000\$000
Reserve fund.....	22,754.761
do special.....	17,372.761
Fund for repairs, etc.....	82,131.645
Debentures out-standing.....	4,363,400.000
Kilometric subvention.....	852,704.000
Interest guaranteed.....	1,051.002
Debt of trunk line, balance.....	478,800.000

The debt of the trunk line is offset by 2,500 shares held by the company. During the year dividends were declared of 106,200\$. The traffic receipts were 137,661\$360 for the first half and 144,003\$683 for the latter half of 1887, and the traffic expenses were 62,844\$514 and 61,809\$773 respectively, or including all expenses 166,221\$330 for the twelve months.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A Santos exchange publishes the list of creditors of a coffee operator there who has "come to grief". His liabilities are stated to be 1,430,174\$240, besides which there are possible creditors for sundry "differences". Santos seems to have lost its common sense in the early part of 1887.

—The Pernambuco correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, writing under date of the 16th ult., says, "Advices from the interior are favorable for the farmers. Rain has fallen in nearly all the districts. There is much animation in coffee planting, which promises this year a crop larger than in 1887, which latter almost met the local consumption of the province."

—"The incredulity, with which the estimates of the coming Rio and Santos crops, noticed in my issue of the 6th January, were generally received, has now entirely disappeared, and the latest advices fully confirm the opinions formed at that time. During the last three weeks asking prices in Rio have been reduced fully 12s to 14s per cwt. but even these rates do not encourage operations beyond a trifling amount. Privately, moreover, some cheap sales much below current values are reported, probably owing to pressure on the part of the banking interest, but these so far are only isolated."—*A. Cornhill's Price Current*, London, Feb. 3rd.

—A new coffee cleaning mill was inaugurated on the plantation of Srs. Arruda and Pacheco, near S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, on the 23rd ult. There was a large attendance at the ceremony, including representatives of the Campinas press and two bands of music. The machinery was duly blessed by the parish priest, a procession with lighted candles passing through the whole establishment. The two bands of music were then heard, after which the machinery was started. A champagne lunch—modestly called a "coquet d'aguarda"—then followed, in the course of which all the parties concerned were enthusiastically toasted, the machinery being stopped on the occasion of each speech to enable the speaker to be heard. The first trial was pronounced a great success, though the first run of coffee, like the orators' metaphors, was somewhat mixed. There was great enthusiasm in S. Carlos do Pinhal over the result.

## LOCAL NOTES

—According to the *Diário Oficial*, accounts in China are kept in "tails." Pig-tails of course.

—*O Paiz* has started a subscription to organize a beneficent fund for our fire department. Why not add the product of the subscription "for the love of Christ" to the fireman fund?

—We suggest that a new mark of coffee be adopted—Parrots, Minervas, etc., are all played out. Let us have a "K. M. Q." brand.

—Sr. João Frederico Russell, who was well known to the English colony in Rio and was instrumental in introducing many improvements here, died on the morning of the 24th ult., at Nova Friburgo.

—On the 27th ult., a police authority captured a box, which the owner stated contained a machine destined to the use of speculators in counterfeit money. He said he had disposed of several machines, but declared the apparatus to be a humbug.

—Deputy Cesario Alvim, candidate for senatorial honors in Minas Geraes, has recently issued a circular to the electors of that province advocating a revision of the constitution and federalizing the provinces. It is to be feared that the illustrious deputy will have to sustain these ideas in the Chamber.

—The Grand Lodge of Masons here opened a school for the gratuitous education of the children of the members of the fraternity on the 1st inst. It was about time for the Grand Lodge to give some signs of life, and the opening of the school shows that the directors have become convinced of the necessity for some action.

—An umbrella was found in the Rua do Hospício on the 24th and promptly sent to the pound (*depoito publico*) by the sub-delegate of the Candelaria ward. It is feared that the man who lost it is conspiring against the empire; and the action of the police authority was not a bit too energetic. Wandering umbrellas are dangerous.

—It is pleasing to see that the attention of the authorities is being called to certain books published abroad and introduced here. A priest, Portuguese, is the denouncer and appears to have read certain of these filthy productions. Their importation should be forbidden, for the home production is amply sufficient to demoralize the whole empire.

—On the 25th ult., the establishment for the treatment of hydrophobia by the Pasteur system was formally inaugurated. The ministry and authorities of the Misericórdia hospital were present. Dr. Augusto Ferreira dos Santos and Samuel Perence are the chief surgeons. It does not seem to have occurred to these *saracots* that a much more effective and cheaper method is to kill the dogs.

—Perhaps the question is a foolish one—but, why are insane persons sent to the beggars' asylum?

—The British government has appointed Mr. G. K. Wyndham minister at this Court, to succeed Mr. H. G. MacDonnell, who has been transferred to Copenhagen. Mr. Wyndham comes from Belgrate, Servia.

—Specie payments are upon us. Private individuals are having 120,000\$ in silver pieces coined at the mint, and the government is also coining silver pieces of 2\$ and nickels of 100 rs. What will we do with it all?

—It would seem that Prince Felipe, the Emperor's nephew, was sentenced to 13 months imprisonment for theft in Paris. It is to be feared that the republicans of France are forgetting the allowances due to royal killings.

—The contention between the city authorities and the lessees of the market was settled on the 29th by the signing of an agreement by which the latter are to receive 90,000\$ and the former gets possession again of this lucrative source of municipal revenue.

—Will some one tell us what good that sanitary convention with the River Plate is doing? We have a half dozen sporadic cases of yellow fever, and at once our neighbors decree ten days quarantine. They did just the same before the convention!

—According to an official report there were 50 shipping arrivals at the Ilha Grande anchorage during the last half of 1887. Of these 49 were found in good sanitary condition, while only one was declared "suspected." The service of disinfection was carried out on 20 vessels.

—The appointment is announced of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., of this city, as agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. This is one of the oldest and best known commercial houses in the city, and their appointment is a matter for sincere congratulation.

—How is it that important official dispatches appear in the daily papers days in advance of their delivery to the interested parties, or their publication in the official paper? Is it not a little irregular to permit department officials to give out decisions to the press in this way?

—When a poor friendless civilian gets a brutal beating at the hands of the police, nothing whatever is done. But let a demented naval officer get a little rough treatment, and the whole department is turned wrong side out to have the injury rectified. It's a big mistake to be a civilian!

—A young woman, whose first love had died, took up with his partner, and also corresponded with another youth. The result was a dose of oxalic acid on the 28th ult., and the young woman died, for No. 2 had discovered letters from No. 3 and the lady could not stand the disgrace.

—A secret meeting of naval officers was held at the Club Naval on the 29th ult. to take measures to resent the affront offered by the arrest of a naval officer in Rua do Hospício by the police and his subsequent imprisonment like an ordinary personage. Several other meetings have since been held by both the naval and army officers.

—Manoel Vicente Tavares undertook to clean a loaded revolver on the 1st inst., and his little daughter is now under the surgeon's care. Perhaps some day there will be some enough distributed among men to teach them to handle loaded revolvers with a little more care—and especially to take out the cartridges before undertaking to clean them.

—The controversy aroused over the mistaken supposition of the government that the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. wished pecuniary assistance to lay a new cable, led to a severe article on that enterprise in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 29th ult. Our colleague very correctly describes the cable service as bad, dear, and prejudicial to the government lines.

—The River Plate republics seem to have scored the first trick under the recent sanitary convention. Ten days quarantine, or observation, is imposed upon the vessels touching at our port. To be sure the voyage from here enters into the calculation, but steamer passengers will have the pleasure of five or six days delay at the River Plate quarantine stations. Good for the River Plate!

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 29th ult., says that during a recent trial of new rifles at Fort Villegagnon the balls struck all around the Nor. Ik *Ahri*, anchored at *frangina*, and that the crew were obliged to take refuge in the hold. It would be disagreeable to all concerned if a foreign sailor were shot in port, and leads to a suggestion that a more suitable place for rifle practice might be chosen.

—The Santos port improvements seem to be causing the government no end of trouble. The special commission appointed by the departments of agriculture and finance to report on the proposals, failed to agree, and both recommended annulling them. The minister, it is understood, declines to do this. It looks as though the republic of S. Paulo will have its own improvements to make.



cut and cut. No identities, however, are reported. The secretaries distribute the police in these conflicts, and a great number of *cabeiros* and vagabonds, who have naturally no love for the police, joined the sailors. During the disturbances, the night of the 20th and 21st, the sailors were sent to the marine arsenal, and the police were withdrawn from the streets and have not been on street duty since. Slight disturbances occurred on the night of the 23rd and 24th by groups of *cabeiros*, but a strong military force in the street has kept them from creating any serious disturbance. The government seems to have been unable to cope with the difficulty, except by again giving way to military pretensions. During the night of the 2nd, a riot broke out at the market place. A crowd of about 700 men, shop was broken open and looted, and considerable damage to property was effected.

February 23.—Rates at the banks were 24½-25½ on London, 38½-39½ on Paris and 475-477½ on Hamburg at 99½, closing at 24½-25½ on London, 38½-39½ on Paris and 475-477½ on Hamburg at 99½. There was very little doing in bank sterling at 24½-24½½; later on London, branch, and nothing at all in commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

February 24.—No change in rates and the business done was trifling. Bank sterling 24½ and 24½½ on branch and commercial was quoted at 24½. Sovereigns closing with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

February 25.—Rates at the banks were unchanged, but the market was considerably a little finer, with very little doing in bank sterling at 24½-24½½ on London, 38½-39½ on Paris and 475-477½ on Hamburg at 99½. There was no doing in branch and commercial. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24½½, 24½½½ and 24½½½ on London, 38½-39½ on Paris and 475-477½ on Hamburg at 99½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

February 27.—Official rates at the banks were 24½, 38½ on London, 38½ on Paris and 475-477½ on Hamburg at 99½, 25000 on New York at sight. On head offices and branch business was reported at 24½-24½½ and commercial at 24½½. Bank francs 38½ and commercial 38½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

February 28.—The market was firm and although rates at the banks were unchanged, on head offices and branch business was reported at 24½-24½½ and commercial at 24½½. Bank francs 38½ and commercial 38½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

February 29.—The English Bank advanced its rate on London to 24½, the other banks were nominally unchanged, but bank sterling on bankers was really obtained at 24½. From London, branch and commercial at 24½-24½½. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 25½-25½½. Sovereigns sold at 98½ and 98½½, closing with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

March 1.—Rates at the banks were 24½ on London, 38½-39½ on Paris and 475-477½ on Hamburg at 99½, 25000 on New York at sight. There was considerable doing in bank sterling at 24½-24½½ on London, 38½-39½ on Paris and 475-477½ on Hamburg at 99½. There was no doing in branch and commercial. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 25-25½ and francs at 38½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

March 2.—Official rates were unchanged, but the market was considered rather flat. Business was reported in bank sterling at 24½ on bankers, at 24½½-25½ on head offices and branch and commercial at 24½½. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 25-25½ and francs at 38½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

March 3.—The market opened flat, only the Banco International naming 24½ on London, at which however there was no doing. Bank sterling was reported at 24½-24½½ and amounts were reported doing in bank sterling on bankers at 24½, at 24½½ on London branch and at 24½-24½½ in commercial. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 98½, sellers at 98½.

PERCENTAGE SHARES.		
1865	416	per cent. Local.
1866	5	" "
1871	5	" "
1875	5	" "
1879	427	" "
1883	152	" "
1886	5	" "
<i>paid</i>		
1865	Allegans, Linn	7 per cent. guarantee.
1866	do del.	do
1870	Bahia " S. Francisco	7 per cent. guar.
1875	Brazilian Canal Southern.	do
1879	do do	do
1883	do Stg. Mt. del.	6 per cent.
1886	Benz Imp.	Cent. Bahia
1865	do do	do
1866	do do	del.
1870	Campo & Carungola del.	5½ per cent.
1875	Cantle-Flax del.	7 per cent.
1879	do do	del.
1883	D. Trevera Christina del.	5½ per cent.
1886	do do	per cent. guar.
1865	Grand Western	20 per cent. guar.
1866	do do	per cent. del.
1870	Imp. Bahz. Natal	5 and Nova Cruz
1875	do do	do
1879	Mina & Rio Linn	7 per cent. guar.
1883	do do	del.
1886	Mogador	5 per cent.
1865	Pato Alegre & Nova	Hamilton del.
1866	do do	do
1870	S. Paulo " S. Francisco	7 per cent. guar.
1875	do do	do
1879	S. Paulo & Rio	6 per cent. del.
1883	do do	del.
1886	do do	del.
1865	Southern Brazilian.	do
1866	do do	do
1870	West. S. Paulo del.	7 per cent.
1875	do do	do
1879	do do	do
1883	do do	do
1886	do do	do



## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 23	Alfonso Amer	Santos	Sundries
	La Plata Br	Son Southampton <sup>+</sup>	do
	Puñon Fr	Santhelmas <sup>+</sup>	do
	De Resouir Fr	Hayre	do
	Béarn Fr	River Plate	do
	Rydal W'r. Ir	Santos	do
	Lawe Ir	Louren	do
	Argentina Gr	Hamburg <sup>+</sup>	do
	Pe Ital	Genoa <sup>+</sup>	do
	Merit Gr	Santos	do
	Abelle III Fr	Montevideo	Eng-hol
	V. de Nacéiz Fr	Santos	Sundries
	Harbour Gr	Santos	do
	Harrogate Ir	do	do
	Séncid Fr	Bordeux <sup>+</sup>	do
	St. Louis Br	Amoy <sup>+</sup>	do
	Cauling Br	Porto Alegre <sup>+</sup>	do
Mar.	Tougauro Ir	London	do
	Lacon Quena Fr	Santhelmas <sup>+</sup>	do
	Alfonso Amer	New York <sup>+</sup>	do
	Savona Br	do	Coffee
	Elbe Br	River Plate	Sundries
	Peropolli Gr	Santos	do
	Duc. d'Genova Ir	Genoa <sup>+</sup>	do
	Bratiana Ir	Valparaiso <sup>+</sup>	do
	Santos Gr	Santos	do
	Olinda Port	New York	Coffee

<sup>t</sup> Calling at intermediate ports.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Alice .....	Baltimore	..
A. B. Bull .....	Rosario	7 Jan
Alma .....	Fleetwood	1 Feb
Alphonso .....	Liverpool	1 Feb
Andreas .....	Oporto	..
Baltimore .....	Baltimore	20 Jan
British Princess .....	Cardiff	..
Brigitte .....	Cardiff	11 Feb
Bento de Freitas .....	Oporto	..
Betsy Gade .....	London	..
Charlotte A. Littlefield .....	Liverpool	9 Feb
Crown .....	Antwerp	20 Jan
Cato .....	Cardiff	9 Feb
Campbell .....	Cardiff	..
Carl Blanché .....	Newport	6 Feb
Caracopia .....	Jersey	28 Jan
Claudina .....	Oporto	28 Jan
Context .....	Liverpool	29 Jan
Dow Pedro II .....	Baltimore	..
Earl Burgess .....	Cardiff	..
E. A. Sanchez .....	Baltimore	..
Elisa Everett .....	Cardiff	10 Feb
Everett .....	Newcastle	9 Feb
Frankfurt .....	Newcastle	..
Franklin .....	New York	31 Jan
Gladiateur .....	Cardiff	4 Feb
Herminie .....	Cardiff	18 Jan
Havelsk .....	Liverpool	1 Feb
Huntress .....	Palmouth	2 Feb
Iona .....	Cardiff	9 Jan
James A. Mark .....	Swansea	..
Joven Alberto .....	Oporto	..
Laurel .....	Newport	..
Mary I. Barker .....	Pearsewich	..
Magnolia .....	Cardiff	..
Maria .....	Cardiff	..
Maulika .....	London	21 Jan
May Hulse .....	Liverpool	29 Jan
Maulobit .....	Cardiff	..
Nova .....	Pearsewich	..
Norwood .....	Cardiff	4 Jan
Ormond O'Brien .....	St. Simon's	..
Oscar Hard .....	Jersey	6 Feb
Petrarch .....	Antwerp	..
Pradier .....	Cardiff	16 Jan
Pracilla .....	Baltimore	..
Regulator .....	Rosario	18 Jan
Ringdove .....	Swansea	..
Roxini .....	Rosario	..
Sheila .....	Cardiff	..
Star of England .....	Cardiff	..
Sirrah .....	Newcastle	25 Jan
Sola .....	Cardiff	..
Spain Star .....	Cardiff	..
Theresa .....	New York	..
Triumpho .....	Oporto	..
Thomis .....	Liverpool	..
Thomas Hyppart .....	Liverpool	..
Verona .....	Antwerp	..
Vieringer .....	Antwerp	18 Jan
Vernonia .....	Cardiff	..
Vesper .....	Cardiff	..

## FOREIGN MARKETS

*From Messrs. I. A. Rucker & Bencraft's Price Current  
dated London, January 26th.*

**COFFEE.**—A smash and no mi take. The terminal market in Havre has fallen about 27 francs, the New York market over four dollars for forward delivery. Speculators believing as they now do in very large 1933-34 Brazil crops, gain courage as they make money, and the fall, which was more or less controllable during its earlier stage, has lately become almost uncontrollable.

The Brazilians, who for many months have done everything that human ingenuity could devise, in order to make a naturally sound position rotten to the core, who for many months have preferred to watch the consumption diminishing rather than to trade on the sound old principle, that those prices only are natural which willing buyers are ready to pay to willing sellers, who have done incalculable damage to their own principal product, by popularizing substitutes, by forcing consumers towards cheap Tea, and by putting fortunes into the pockets of the mixture-mongers, now turn round and kick the ball down the hill which they have been attempting to climb for so many months with such poor results to themselves.

Up' to June—July last year the future of the article was obscure, because up to that time there was room for two opinions as to the course of consumption. After that date the writing on the wall became rapidly distinct, and the hold off policy on the side of producers should have been altered. The great difficulty as regards the future of the article is the question of consumption. How long will it take to convert consumers back to their old allegiance, how long will it be before we can regain count on monthly deliveries of about 53,000 to 54,000 tons of coffee, because such deliveries would shut out even if Johnston's estimate be fairly correct. . . .

## GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

MISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
330,675,000 000	479,478,900 000	} Apolices ..... Jan. July.	5 0/0	2000=1,000	950 000	95 000=94 1/2 000
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000					
4,180,000 000	1,977,000 000					
100,000 000	119,600 000					
10,000,000 000	18,235,000 000					
15,800,000 000	37,444,000 000	do Gold loan of 1868. .... Apr., Oct.	4 1/2	1,000 000	1,175 000	.... =1,180 000
10,212,100 000	7,983,000 000	do do ..... Jan., July.	4 1/2	1,000 000	1,110 000	.... =1,110 000
		Province of Rio de Janeiro. .... Jan., July.	0 7/8	2000=100	99 1/2	.... =99 1/2
<b>HYPOTHECARY NOTES.</b>						
—	1,225,300 000	Brazil ..... June, Dec.	5 1/2	1000 000	98 1/2	.... =98 1/2
—	3,310,000 000	Credito Real do Brazil ..... Jan. July.	6 1/2	1000 000	73 1/2	.... =73 1/2 00
—	3,610,000 000	do do ..... do	6 1/2	1000 000	6 1/2 000	.... =93 000
—	5,160,000 000	do do S. Paulo ..... Apr., Oct.	6 1/2	1000 000	6 1/2 000	.... =93 000
—	6,227,700 000	Prefeitura ..... May, Nov.	6 1/2	1000 000	6 1/2 000	.... =93 1/2 00

## DEBENTURES AND SHARES

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	PAYABLE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
								AM'T	
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar.....	72,947.138	180,000	9,000	Jan. 1887
15,000,000	165,000	All	200\$	All	Brazilian.....	7,000,075.412	243,000	0	Jan. 1888
12,000,000	60,000	45,000	200	200	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	1,938,075.316	100,000	10,000	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	120	do do de S. Paulo.....	—	135,000	4,300	Jan. 1888
12,000,000	60,000	45,000	200	200	Conceição.....	5,815,300	75,000	3,000	Jan. 1888
200,000	100,000	12,500	200	60	do do 4 series.....	1,085,000.000	50,000	9,000	Jan. 1888
5,000,000	100,000	All	200	50	Credito Real do Brazil.....	103,266.267	55,000	3,000	Jan. 1888
2,000,000	100,000	All	200	700	do do de S. Paulo.....	123,972.112	55,000	2,700	Jan. 1888
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	200	50	Delcambre.....	100,000.000	100,000	1,000	Nov. 1887
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	English Bank, Limited.....	£ 185,000	1,000	0	Nov. 1887
20,000,000	30,000	All	200	40	Industrial e Mercantil.....	600,000.000	174,000	7,000	Jan. 1888
£ 1,250,000	62,500	All	200	10	Internacional.....	160,000.000	10,000	0	Jan. 1888
1,500,000	75,000	All	200	10	do 2 series.....	—	48,000	2,000	Jan. 1888
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	London and Brazilian, Limited.....	£ 300,000	210,000	8,000	Oct. 1887
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Municipal de Santos.....	140,000.000	100,000	1,000	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Predial.....	140,000.000	100,000	1,000	Jan. 1888
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	40	Rural e Hypothecario.....	5,052,065.600	280,000	10,000	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	40	Territorial e Mercantil de Minas.....	600,000	60,000	1,000	Jan. 1888
3,000,000	15,000	All	200	40	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
12,000,000	60,000	All	200	300	União de Creditos.....	—	120,000	7,000	May 1887
1,300,000	6,500	All	200	—	Bagration do.....	—	182,000	8,000	Nov. 1887
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	All	Campos e Carangola.....	11,012,300	130,000	15,000	Nov. 1887
1,000,000	8,000	All	200	All	Equino Sauto e Caravelas, and Navigation.....	9,777.119	100,000	1,000	Jan. 1888
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	All	Juziz de Pôrto Pia.....	—	100,000	3,000	Jan. 1888
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	20	do do debentures.....	—	100,000	3,000	Jan. 1888
20,000,000	250,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina with subs.....	158,700.261	145,000	1,000	Jan. 1888
1,500,000	7,500	All	200	20	do do series.....	—	100,000	3,000	Jan. 1888
15,338,000	76,690	All	200	—	do do subsidiaries.....	—	6,500	—	Oct. 1887
£ 493,600	4,936	All	200	—	do do debentures.....	—	120,000	6,000	Oct. 1887
8,000,000	40,000	31,000	200	All	Machacé e Campos.....	172,000.000	65,000	1,000	Jan. 1887
3,850,750	19,278	All	200	20	do do debentures.....	—	100,000	6,000	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	—	Noite de Campinas.....	—	100,000	3,000	July 1887
£ 497,400	24,850	All	200	—	Oeste de Minas.....	22,751.761	100,000	6,000	Feb. 1888
£ 433,400	4,334	All	200	—	do do debentures.....	—	100,000	3,000	Feb. 1888
£ 155,300	1,553	All	200	—	do do subsidiaries.....	—	6,500	—	Oct. 1887
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888
1,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	All	União de Creditos.....	99,888.820	55,000	2,400	Jan. 1888

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Managing Director

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